

WEATHER  
Fair and continued cold to-day. To-morrow overcast, probably with snow and somewhat higher temperature. Winds diminishing.  
Full Report on Page 14

CIRCULATION  
Over 100,000 Daily  
Net Paid, Non-Returnable

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917

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ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken

# No Hope for Peace Now, Allies Tell Wilson; State Terms and Declare for War to Finish

## 400,000 SHELLS EXPLODE; RAKE NORTHERN JERSEY

Canadian Foundry Co. Plant Demolished, While Thousands in Town Are Under Fire

\$10,000,000 LOSS IN BLAST; MANY REPORTED MISSING

Families Scattered as Flames Sweep Kingsland, Near Rutherford, N. J.—Hundreds Fight to Escape Sudden Peril

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the little village of Kingsland, on the edge of the marshes near Rutherford, N. J., was merely the place where 2,000 workers in the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's factory lived with their families. At 4:10 it became a beleaguered town, hammered by hundreds of thousands of 3-inch shells, afire in several places, filled with panic.

For in those ten minutes a blaze had kindled in Building 30, the "cleaning room" of the foundry company's factory, had swept through the entire plant and had begun to set off the great store of ammunition which was being made there for the Russian government.

From then on until after midnight the village was under continuous shell fire. The plant of the munition company was completely wiped out. At an early hour this morning it was still a mass of flames.

For more than eight hours Kingsland was under a continuous rain of shrapnel and flying bits of shell castings. Five houses were burned to the ground, others were pounded out of shape, the car repair shops of the Lackawanna Road were riddled, and a mile of the railway's track was ripped from the ground.

Many Missing Sought

In the rush to safety which followed the first explosion in the plant, men, women and children dropped out of sight and have not been seen since.

It is not known what the death toll will be, for it has been impossible to count the former dwellers in the town, who have been scattered over New Jersey for ten miles around. The plant of the company has been wiped entirely out of existence, but no official of the concern would make any statement last night concerning the damage done, or anything else. The loss is estimated at from \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Late last night it was said that all of the workmen of the plant had been accounted for but seventeen. This was not an official statement, but merely rumor.

It is believed that from four to five hundred thousand shells exploded during the fire. The magazines of the company were untouched.

If these had gone up there would be no more Kingsland. Rutherford and other neighboring towns also would have been wiped off the map, for tons of the terrible trinitrotoluol were stored there.

No Warning Given

There was no warning to the inhabitants of Kingsland before the first explosion came. Then they fled from their homes under a rain of shells that increased every moment.

Before panic seized the town the workmen in the factory had been changed to a mob that sought safety in a blind dash for freedom. Many of them ran into the swamps at the back of the plant. It is not known if any of them perished in the sloughs and thinly iced pools of water.

To the panic and the unremitting storm of shell fire was added late last night the terror of looting. Sheriff John W. Courter issued orders that all looters were to be shot, after thirteen of them had been arrested, with no appreciable check to the plundering.

An investigation of the causes of the explosion will be started to-day, but until the fire dies down nothing can be done. Shells were still exploding late last night. The great glow that spread over the skies after dark brought thousands of persons to witness the shelling of the deserted town by the burning munition plant.

About the flaming, roaring mass that a few hours before had been a great factory the police of Rutherford, Arlington and a half dozen nearby Jersey towns had drawn a cordon through which no one was allowed to pass. The radius of this circular human fence was three-quarters of a mile from its centre—the exploding plant.

No Questions Answered

How many were killed, how many were injured, how the fire started and how the men got out of the burning

## THAW FAILS TO END LIFE

After Debauch Slashes Throat and Wrist—Bed Saves Him

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Harry K. Thaw tried to end his life to-day when informed that he was to be turned over to the New York police to-morrow. To-night two detectives sat at the bedside of the slayer of Stanford White in St. Mary's Hospital, where he is under arrest.

Thaw, under indictment on charges made by Frederick Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, gashed his throat twice and twice slashed his right wrist. His attempt to die came after he had eluded the persons who had saved him from arrest here and at the close of a two-day debauch.

It is expected that when he has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital he will be turned over to the New York authorities to answer the kidnapping and assault allegations of the boy, who says that on Christmas Day Thaw fogged him with a whip.

A midnight statement by Dr. Elwood R. Kirby said:

"Mr. Thaw is in a very favorable condition. His temperature is only slightly above normal. He is entirely out of danger and ought to be out of the hospital in two weeks. There are two cuts on the left side of the throat, but as is usual with cases where men attempt to cut their throats, they are too high to reach the jugular vein. Only a few unimportant veins were touched. The two slashes on the left wrist offered a greater danger, but fortunately no serious damage was done."

On Debauch with Horseman

Although Samuel G. Maloney, former Collector of the Port and ex-Harbor Master, of Philadelphia, and Val O'Farrell, head of a private detective agency, retained by the family, tell a different story, Thaw, according to Bernard Williams, of Pittsburgh, who said he had made the rounds with his more notorious fellow townsman, had been on a spree before his suicide attempt.

Williams is an oldtime horseman and automobile driver, and his story is corroborated by a taxicab chauffeur, a garage owner and bartenders and waiters who saw the pair.

The most remarkable feature about their adventures is that Thaw did not run into the arms of police, for the city was swarming with New York and Philadelphia detectives and the search for the slayer of Stanford White had spread through the East.

Late last night, when Williams took Thaw to the little four-room flat of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tacot, at 5360 Walnut Street, where he had been sequestered two days ago under the name of Harry West, an agent of O'Farrell was waiting to receive the fugitive. Thaw was told he must go back to New

## Entente's Reply to President's Note, Outlining Basis for Peace

Washington, Jan. 11.—The translation of the French text of the Entente note to President Wilson, as cabled by Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, follows:

The Allied governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

In a general way, they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. They recognize all the advantages for the cause of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreements destined to avoid violent conflicts between nations would prevent; agreements which must imply the sanctions necessary to insure their execution, and thus to prevent an apparent security from only facilitating new aggressions. But a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict.

The Allies have as profound a desire as the government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires are responsible, and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity. But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the Central Powers, and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe; a peace which would, on the other hand, permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis.

### Fighting to Safeguard Humanity

The Allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

The Allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals, as well as to belligerents, and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defence against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in no wise associated in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted on the 18th of December by the government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral, of the authors responsible for the war.

The Allied Governments believe that they must protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the assimilation established in the American note between the two groups of belligerents. This assimilation, based upon public declarations by the Central Powers, is in direct opposition to the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and as concerns guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in mentioning it, certainly had no intention of associating himself with it.

### Germany's Cruelty and Aggression

If there is an historical fact established at the present debate, it is the wilful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. Germany proved by her declaration of war, by the immediate violation of Belgium and Luxemburg and by her manner of conducting the war, her simulating contempt for all principles of humanity and all respect for small states. As the conflict developed the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies has been a continual defiance of humanity and civilization.

Is it necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia; the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries; the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians; the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria; the raids of Zeppelins on open towns; the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen even under neutral flags; the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war; the juridical murders of Miss Cavell, of Captain Fryatt; the deportation and the reduction to slavery of civil populations, et cetera?

The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies. They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American Government, and, according to the exact words of the latter, constitute "a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated."

President Wilson desires more. He desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war. The Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known. They have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations.

### Outline of Allies' Terms of Peace

But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance—

The restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them.

The evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Rumania, with just reparation.

The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable regime and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty (of) economic development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions and international agreements suitable to guarantee territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks.

### The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations.

The liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Tcheco Slovaques from foreign domination.

The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks.

The expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilization.

The intentions of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies.

It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the invincible fidelity to international obligation with which the government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

United in the pursuits of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close the conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself.

## PLANS FOR FINAL VICTORY DRAFTED IN ROME COUNCIL

Entente Nations Renew Pledges of Unity and Prepare for Crushing Drive, Lloyd George Says

ENGLAND ASSUMES BURDEN WITH CONSENT OF PEOPLE

Citizens Banish Thoughts of Armistice and Look Now Only to Time When Germany Shall Admit Defeat

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER  
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 12.—A profound change has come over the Allies, and particularly over Great Britain, within the last few days.

The Rome conference marked the turning point of the war. The full significance of this statement will be made apparent on the battlefields within the next few weeks.

The atmosphere of peace which had begun to settle down over Great Britain is rapidly being dissipated. Now it has become clear that Germany, if she wishes to purchase relief from the dangers that threaten her, must meet the Allies more than half way.

I can state with the greatest assurance that the Allies are now so firmly united, so certain of their power, that nothing will satisfy them except a victorious ending of the war.

## TO FIGHT ON, SAYS BERLIN

Note to Neutrals Defends Her Entire Course

Berlin, Jan. 11 (by wireless to Sayville).—Germany to-day handed to neutral governments a note concerning the reply of the Entente to the German peace proposals, the Overseas News Agency announced. It is first stated, says the announcement, that the German government has received the reply of the Entente to the note of December 12, which contained a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note then continues:

Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the Imperial Government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

The Central Powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History shall judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall. History's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revenging policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

Germany's Aim Attained

Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this, their aim of war, as obtained.

On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans, which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were, among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantee in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect.

Our adversaries call the proposal of the four Allied (Teutonic) powers a war manoeuvre. Germany and her

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Peace in Ratio to Weakness

Their condition is bound to grow worse steadily, and their desire for peace will steadily increase. When they are willing to meet the Allies, not as a victorious enemy, but as one realizing and acknowledging that war does not pay, then the fighting will stop, and stop immediately.

The momentous decision of the Allies was reached at the conference in Rome. Premier Lloyd George admitted this in his speech at the Guildhall to-day.

England, as the strongest of the belligerents, must and will shoulder the burden. It is a burden that would stagger any nation, but England has willingly accepted it. Upon Lloyd George also rests a burden such as would sober any mortal; but he, too, has accepted it. He went to Rome for certain assurances; he got them, and now the profound change has taken place.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—In the case of six glass stoppered bottles. Advt.